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GENERAL INDEX TO THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL VOLUMES I-XIII

A very useful publication is The Classical Journal, General Index, Vols. I-XIII (1905-1918), compiled by Frank Justus Miller (University of Chicago Press, 35 pages). The regular price is 75 cents, but members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States may obtain copies of it, through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, for 50 cents. The work falls into two main parts: Index of Contributors, 1-12; Index of Subjects, 12-35. In the second part the main subdivisions are as follows: Antiquities, 12; Archaeology, 13; Authors, Greek, 13-15; Authors, Latin, 15-16; Book Reviews, 16-26; Classical Association <of the Middle West and South>, 26; Classical Fellowships and Seminars, 26-27; Classical Literature, 27; Classical Plays, 27-28; Classical Clubs and Programs, 28; Doctors' Dissertations in the Classics, 29; Grammar and Syntax, 29; Greek, The Study of, 29; In Memoriam, 30; Meter, 30; Pedagogy, 31-34; Value of the Classics, 34-35; Word Order in Latin, 35.

C. K.

THE PORTRAYAL OF THE DOG ON GREEK VASES¹

The information about the dogs of antiquity that is found in literary sources has been adequately treated by Otto Keller², Orth³, and Cougny⁴. This paper, however, deals with types of dogs as represented on Greek vases, though other presentations in early Greek art have also been considered.

According to Keller, the dogs of antiquity belonged to five large families: the spitz; the shepherd; the pariah; the greyhound; the bull dogs and mastiffs. But the Greeks believed in cross-breeding and by historical times the number of breeds was very large, and, while there is frequent mention of dogs in the literary sources, there is little information that helps to identify the different species that occur on vases. A great many appear to be of no particular breed, but just 'plain dog'.

It is easy to identify the spitz, as he closely resembles

the modern variety. Keller thinks the earliest domesticated dog, the *canis familiaris palustris*, was a spitz from which was evolved the Maltese lap dog, the *Μελιταῖον κυνίδιον*. We have dogs with flocks that we can classify as shepherd dogs, although, as will be seen later, more than one breed was used to guard the flocks. In the material at hand I found no dog on Greek vases that could be identified as a pariah, though Keller says he occurs frequently on vases and gems. The dog most frequently mentioned in Greek literature is the 'Laconian', but there is the greatest uncertainty in regard to his breed and appearance. It is evident, however, that he was not a greyhound. At least Xenophon did not have a greyhound in mind, as his dogs hunted by scent, not by sight. The inconsistencies and contradictions of the literary references have been thoroughly discussed by Keller and it is necessary only to review them briefly. The term 'Laconian' seems to have been applied indiscriminately to several species and it is doubtful if we are justified in selecting any one type as the true Laconian. Xenophon⁵, in his discussion of the hare hunt, says that there were two varieties of dogs, the Castorian (*αἱ Καστορία*) and the vulpocanine (*ἀλωπεκίδες*); that the former were so called because Castor kept this breed by preference, and that the latter were the offspring of the fox and the dog, whose nature became blent in course of time. When he discusses the necessary qualifications of a hunting dog⁶, he describes only one type. Among other characteristics, the dog should be snub-nosed and should have a long, straight, pointed tail, and round feet. Aristotle⁷, on the other hand, refers to the long nose of the 'little Laconian dogs', and says⁸ that the Laconian dogs were the offspring of the dog and fox and were called *ἀλωπεκίδες*. Pollux⁹ seems hopelessly confused on the subject, and references in other ancient writers shed no more light on the appearance of the favorite hunting dogs of the Greeks. Xenophon's vulpocanine appears frequently in vase paintings and can be identified beyond a doubt; vases and sculptures are not of much assistance in regard to the Castorian dog. It is not even certain that the Castorian and the frequently mentioned Laconian are the same. Keller finds three dogs¹⁰ that he calls the genuine Laconian; a bronze dog from Lusoi, a dog in an archaic relief from Chrysapha, and a dog in a late relief repre-

¹This subject was originally worked up for presentation to the Seminary in Archaeology of The Johns Hopkins University. There are hundreds of dogs on the vases alone, and the present short paper gives only a brief survey of the material collected. I am greatly indebted to Professor D. M. Robinson for assistance in finding material and for criticisms.

²Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts 8.242-269; Die Antike Tierwelt 1.91-151.

³Der Hund im Altertum.

⁴Daremberg-Saglio, Dictionnaire des Antiquités, s.v. *canis*.

⁵Cynegeticus 3.1.

⁶Cynegeticus 4.1.

⁷De Generatione Animalium 5.2.

⁸De Animalibus Historia 8.607 A.

⁹Onomasticon 5.37. 40.

¹⁰Die Antike Tierwelt, Figs. 45, 46, 47.